

Araneae, Dipluridae, *Trechona venosa* Latreille, 1832: First record for the state of Minas Gerais, Brazil, and distribution map

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ABSTRACT: Herein is reported the first record of *Trechona venosa* (Araneae, Dipluridae) for the state of Minas Gerais. The previous records are restricted to a maximum range of about 50 km from the Atlantic Ocean coast, in the states of Rio de Janeiro and Espírito Santo. The new record extends the species distribution to 200 km far from coast.

Trechona C. L. Koch, 1850 is a Brazilian genus of funnelweb spiders included in the family Dipluridae (Mygalomorphae). Its distribution is restricted to Brazilian Atlantic Forest, in the states of São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Espírito Santo (Pedroso *et al.* 2008). Currently, three species belong to this genus: *Trechona rufa* Vellard, 1924; *Trechona uniformis* Mello-Leitão, 1935 and *Trechona venosa* Latreille, 1832 (Platnick 2010). These species exhibit a relatively large body (about 5 cm long) and are characterized by a well-developed stridulating lyra, consisting of a large number of clavate setae arranged in several rows, forming a dark plate on the internal face of pedipalp coxa. The only other Dipluridae genus with lyra is *Diplura* C. L. Koch 1850, whose lyra is simple and arranged in a single row (Pedroso and Baptista 2004).

According to Pedroso *et al.* (2008), *T. venosa* is found in the following municipalities: Cachoeiras de Macacu (22°26'00" S, 42°33'00" W), Casimiro de Abreu (22°27'00" S, 42°13'00" W), Niterói (22°55'30" S, 43°05'00" W), Petrópolis (22°33'00" S, 43°08'00" W) and Rio de Janeiro (22°58'00" S, 43°15'00" W), in the state of Rio de Janeiro, and Santa Teresa (19°55'00" S, 40°37'00" W) in the state of Espírito Santo.

On May 2009, after a survey on spider fauna at Estação de Pesquisa, Treinamento e Educação Ambiental (EPTEA) Mata do Paraíso, municipality of Viçosa, state of Minas Gerais (20°48'08" S, 42°51'34" W), a diplurid female specimen was found. It was manually captured at night, on a gully situated along the road which takes to the head office of EPTEA Mata do Paraíso. This is a 194.36 ha Atlantic Forest fragment which was deforested until 1966 due to coffee cultivation and a quarry exploitation. After that, the forest area suffered a progressive regeneration process (Paglia *et al.* 1995). Nowadays, Mata do Paraíso is

administered by the Forestry Department of Universidade Federal de Viçosa.

In laboratory, the specimen was analyzed under stereoscopic microscope. The female was identified as *T. venosa*, due to the following diagnostic characters: undivided scopula in tarsus III, dark body, six distinct "V" shaped transversal beige bands dorsolaterally on the abdomen and other short bands between them at the lateral faces (Pedroso and Baptista 2004). This is the first record of *T. venosa* for the state of Minas Gerais (Figure 1).

The specimen is deposited at the arachnological collection of Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro (MNRJ 00100) (Figure 2).

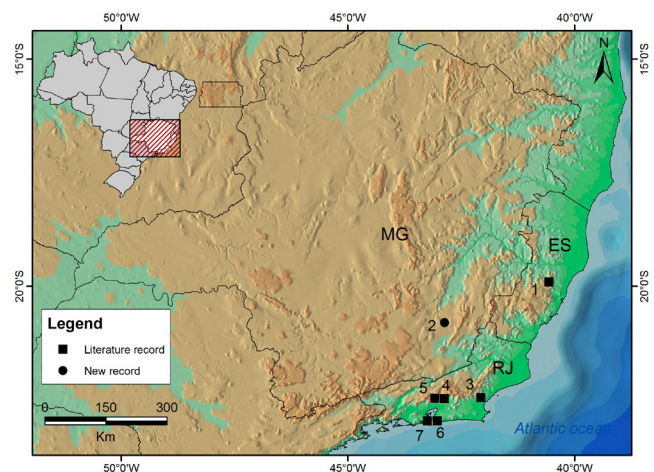


FIGURE 1. Geographic distribution of *Trechona venosa* Latreille, 1832. ES, state of Espírito Santo; MG, state of Minas Gerais; RJ, state of Rio de Janeiro. Municipalities: 1, Santa Teresa; 2, Viçosa; 3, Casimiro de Abreu; 4, Cachoeiras de Macacu; 5, Petrópolis; 6, Niterói and 7, Rio de Janeiro.



FIGURE 2. Dorsal view of *Trechona venosa* Latreille, 1832, adult female (MNRJ 00100), from Mata do Paraíso, municipality of Viçosa, state of Minas Gerais, Brazil.

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